

FAMILY LIFE

Vol. XV, No. 5

MAY, 1955

Edited by Paul Popenoe

SEX AND SALVATION

To come to the point at once, the salvation of mankind is to be brought about by the female sex, not the male. This is the thesis of W. H. Sheldon, retired professor of philosophy at Yale, and he develops it by a searching comparison of the two sexes from almost every point of view. His conclusion is based on "a spiritual interpretation of woman's anatomy and physiology and the mind that goes with them."

Outstanding is the fact—not a newly-discovered one—that woman is secretive; she is a perpetual mystery. Dr. Sheldon associates this with her anatomy, and emphasizes its value to woman, who can exercise mastery over man because he does not understand her. He quotes plenty of authorities, as for example Carl Jung: "It is a foregone conclusion among the initiated that men understand nothing of woman's psychology as it actually is." This might seem discouraging to any man who writes a book on it! But Dr. Jung continues that it is also "astonishing that women do not know themselves," so perhaps the two sexes can go along perfectly well together, neither having any advantage over the other in the unraveling of this mystery.

However, Dr. Sheldon argues that

woman has no need to understand herself consciously since she is motivated by her subconscious. This leads her to try to attract all men, by methods of which the ultimate purpose is not usually recognized, in order that she may from these men select the one she wants, to complete her personality,—because "the locus of her sex-life is not merely physical, it is her inmost soul, it is spiritual." The author goes on to consider some of the peculiarities of the female sex on which she can depend for this purpose:

1. Woman is more intelligent than man. But she is not interested in generalizations, in abstract sciences, in the accumulation of facts. Her purposes are always practical. Her center of interest is in understanding human beings, and "the sum total of the knowledge possessed by individual women about the individual men and women of their acquaintance vastly exceeds all the contents put together of the sciences made by men."

2. Woman is less emotional than man. Dr. Sheldon justifies this statement by pointing out that women are less inhibited, therefore they express their emotions more freely and these do not have a chance to become bottled up and thereby produce emotional tensions. Why does

FAMILY LIFE

Monthly service bulletin of the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
FAMILY RELATIONS

5287 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles 27, California
Price \$1 a year, 10c a copy.

woman give free expression to her emotions—weeping, screaming? To cover up her real nature—again she is the secretive one.

3. Woman is less modest than man. In this statement Dr. Sheldon does not use the word modesty to mean a sense of decorum verging on prudery, as in the assertion of some cynics that "Women have a strong sense of modesty but no sense of shame." He means humility: "modesty is the direct opposite of pride." Her secret pride is based partly on the fact that she has the last word in courtship. "Man proposes, woman disposes." She knows her power and will not lower herself by derogatory behavior.

4. Woman is less moral, more religious, than man. This again is a matter of definitions. Moral action is action *on principle* and woman is not much bothered by principle; she is for results. Morality is self-conscious: "How shall I conduct myself?" Religion is centered on others and "woman is the more religious one; her life is more centered on others, whether in love or in hate—and the Supreme Other is the Deity." "She doesn't bother about defining the good in general. When she is a good woman she works for the happiness, the richer and fuller life, of the individual persons she meets and knows."

All this gives a very inadequate picture of the wealth of detail with which the author makes his points, rightly or wrongly—and certainly a great many readers will quarrel with him on almost

every page. In the last chapter he faces the world around him, which is admitted to be in a parlous condition. Man has brought it near to destruction; he recognizes this; and he seeks desperately to undo his work by appealing more than ever to politics, to science. More is needed! "The inner motives of the individual men and women are the most fundamental thing . . . In the last analysis it is the choice between a loving care for our fellow human beings and *any* other motive . . . There is where woman comes in. Woman is primarily the individualist. Her interest is ever in individual persons, such is her mothering instinct. She has but slight natural interest in ideal social schemes, scientific planning, general laws of human nature. Man has been the one for those: see the result! . . . " Here then appears the focal point of this book: "Woman's very make-up in the body gives her the capacity, inborn in her, ineradicable, for a degree of pure Christian love beyond that of man on the average. There lies her opportunity and her task for the future of mankind on this planet . . . Moreover, she is uniquely fitted for this task, since she, better than man as a rule, knows the character of her friends (or enemies). She is better fitted to see how to direct their motives . . . What today is needed more than anything else is education of the emotions: and there is the field of woman with her outgoing emotional life."

All this has been said before, but few writers have attempted to justify it by appealing to biology in such detail. Any discussion of sex that is constructive is welcome, and Dr. Sheldon's book should at least be a good start for others who want to explore the roads to world peace and the methods of dealing with human nature more successfully.

(SEX AND SALVATION, by Wilmon Henry Sheldon. Pp. 169, no index, price \$3 from Vantage Press, 120 W. 31 st., New York 1, N. Y., 1955.)

Educational Notes

CENTRAL WASHINGTON COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, Ellensburg, Wash., offers a two-week workshop in family life education, July 18-29, under the direction of Ruth Osborne.

ENROLLMENT in graduate schools of social work has declined more than 20% since 1950.

FAMILY STUDY CENTER of the University of Chicago offers a workshop, Aug. 1-19, in Family Life Education and Evaluation, under the leadership of Nelson N. Foote.

NATIONAL COUNCIL on Family Relations will hold its annual meeting at the University of Minnesota, Aug. 25-27.

DISCUSSING rapid population growth and denouncing methods of "birth control" which the Roman Catholic church considers immoral, Dr. Edgar Schmiedeler, O.S.B., executive secretary of the National Catholic Conference on Family Life, told a recent AAAS meeting that "there are also other effective and at the same time moral means of restricting population growth . . . There is room, for instance, for a vast increase in celibacy . . . There were at one time 28,000 Benedictine religious houses in Europe. Today there are only some hundreds in the entire world. The celibacy advocated by the Church is, of course, a great social good. This is an important consideration over and above the fact that it restricts population growth."

HOME ECONOMISTS are indignant over changes in the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

which in effect liquidate research in most areas of home economics, and transfer the funds to food and nutrition.

SENIOR CITIZENS OF AMERICA is an organization incorporated by Joy Elmer Morgan and Willard B. Givens, both formerly of the National Education Assn. Monthly magazine, *The Senior Citizen* is devoted to the interests of those over 40. Headquarters are at 1701 Sixteenth st., NW., Washington 9, D.C.

Around the World

FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS of Human Genetics will be held in Copenhagen, Aug. 1-6, 1956.

REPORT to the Council of Europe shows that 12 million families lack housing, in the 11 countries that now make up the council: Belgium, France, Denmark, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Holland, Norway, and Switzerland.

CELEBRATING its tenth anniversary, the marriage preparation service of the Catholic Center of the University of Ottawa, Canada, reports that its correspondence course has now been translated into nine languages, and that more than 150,000 of the manuals have been distributed. Other editions in preparation include English for Great Britain, French and Arabic for the Near East.

ARCHBISHOP of Canterbury said: "It is the law which has made a single act of adultery a ground for divorce, not the Church. The Church would wholly approve if the law were no longer content to accept a single act of adultery as sufficient ground."

Children In Broken Families

With more than 54 million children

under age 18 in the United States, the number from broken homes is increasing until seven million of them are domiciled with only one or neither parent present. About 4.1 million live with their mother, 600,000 with their father, and the remaining 2.4 million under a variety of other arrangements—with relatives, and 300,000 of them in institutions or schools away from home. About 2.9 million of the total have lost at least one parent by death; other families have been broken or disrupted in other ways. (Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. *Statistical Bulletin*, Feb., 1955.)

Socio-Guidramas

Guidance playlets, about 10 minutes long, presenting real-life problems important to teen-agers, are offered by Occu-Press, 489 Fifth ave., New York 17, N. Y. Selling at 50c each, they furnish the basis for a discussion group. Among the titles are *High school wedding belle*, *Late date*, *Shall we go steady?*, and *Your friends—who chooses them?*

Inexpensive Pamphlets

TIPS FOR TEENS on sex, love, and marriage, by Alvena Burnite, pp. 100, price \$1.25 from Bruce Pub. Co., 400 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 1, Wis., 1955. —Sex education from the Roman Catholic point of view.

IMPROVE YOUR LEARNING ABILITY, by Harry N. Rivlin. Pp. 47, price 50c from Science Research Associates, 57 W. Grand ave., Chicago 10, Ill., 1955.

THE ONLY CHILD—has he special needs? Price 10c from Information Services Div., Dept. of Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Canada.

INTEGRATION AND CONFLICT IN FAMILY BEHAVIOR, price 50c from Group

for the Advancement of Psychiatry, 3617 W. Sixth ave., Topeka, Kans.

PROSTITUTION, by Eleanor French. Pp. 12, price 1/6 from British Social Biology Council, Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, London WC 1, England.

TOWARD THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE CRIME, by H. C. Mayer, pp. 15, price 2c from American Viewpoint, 122 E. 42d st., New York, N. Y.

BECOMING MEN AND WOMEN: what you should know about masculinity and femininity, by Bernice L. Neugarten. Pp. 48, price 50c from Science Research Associates, 57 W. Grand ave., Chicago 10, Ill.—Useful discussion of sex differences, “illustrated” by amateurish or moronic drawings such as disfigure many of the publications of SRA.

HELPING CHILDREN GROW—ages one through six, by Thomas Poffenberger, pp. 26, free on request to Federal Cooperative Extension Service, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.

A GUIDE TO BETTER DISCIPLINE, by Othilda Krug and Helen L. Beck. Pp. 48, price 50c from Science Research Associates, 57 W. Grand ave., Chicago 10, Ill.

THE MAGIC WORLD OF BOOKS, a Junior Life Adjustment Booklet, pp. 40, price 50c from Science Research Associates, 57 W. Grand ave., Chicago 10, Ill.

YOUR CHILDREN'S FEET AND FOOTWEAR, 13-p. booklet from the federal Children's Bureau, price 10c from Supt. of Documents, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

HOW DO CHILDREN FEEL TOWARD YOUNGER BROTHERS AND SISTERS?, by Gladys Bellinger and Ethel B. Waring, pp. 20, free on request to New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE SELF-RIGHTEOUS, NAGGING, OR CHRONICALLY COMPLAINING CLIENT

MRS. GENE BENTON

The *nagging* client constantly tells his or her spouse what to do, when to do it and how to do it; being liberal in pointing out the errors and miserly in recognizing the initiative and ability of the spouse.

The *self-righteous* client is convinced that he or she is right and the spouse is wrong about matters of fact, method, attitude and style of life. The client makes his or her rightness known in a smug, self-satisfied way.

The *complaining* client lets it be known at every opportunity that he is mistreated or at least unlucky in marriage. The client is not reticent in indicating that it takes great forbearance, patience, and saintliness to put up with the sad conditions of his life, which are all due, of course, to the negligence, weakness, or downright devilishness of the spouse.

A client can show any of these behavior patterns or any combination thereof. It's a rare human being who doesn't use these patterns to some extent—but let's consider the ones who have these as predominant ways of acting.

These patterns may be immediately obvious, or they may be well-concealed. It sometimes takes quite a bit of close observation to spot them, because the client may appear so very reasonable and understanding. In a word, the client, being skillful in creating the appearance of being above reproach, may convince the counselor that he or she is right.

Immediate sources of nagging, complaining and self-righteousness:

1. Lack of respect for spouse.
2. Need to control spouse.
3. Anxiety over doing the "proper" thing

and living in the "proper" way.

4. Are there others that you have noticed?

Sources in the past life of client:

1. Low opinion of opposite sex learned from a parent.
2. Marrying an "inferior" in order to maintain feeling of superiority.
3. Overprotection, over-praise, and over-indulgence in childhood.
4. Seeing the power of the nagging pattern from being controlled by a parent who used it.
5. What others have you found in yourself, your friends, or your clients?

How to recognize the pattern:

1. On the JTA - if aggressive is very high or very low, if critical is high, sympathy is low or subjective is either very high or very low - check further.
2. If spouse claims the client makes him feel small; or if the spouse seems to feel inferior to client; or if spouse shows strong resentment or guilt without being able to put his finger on why he feels that way - check further.
3. If one of the client's parents used such a pattern, look for it in the client's way of doing things.
4. Whining, a martyred air, overdone patience and fortitude, an unbelievable degree of sympathy and understanding as well as the more obvious disgust, anger and disapproval, suggest the presence of the pattern.
5. If you get the feeling within the first hour that the client is obviously not to blame for the marital problems - suspect it! It's probably exactly the effect the client has become skillful at producing. It could also be exactly what is making the spouse furious with frustration, sense of injustice and inability

to combat it.

What To Do:

1. Learn to cope with your own tendency to be taken in by the client and your own resentment at being used or fooled.
 - a. Have the courage to see when you've been fooled.
 - c. Learn to handle it without resentment. If you feel forced to punish the client for using his predominant pattern on you, you have little chance of helping him change it.
2. Listen to the client's grievances until he has thoroughly run down - or until it becomes obvious that he is repeating the same material in a rather mechanical and unemotional way.
3. Help the client recognize that he does nag, complain, or act self-righteous. Often simple recognition brings about a hasty change. Many such people don't realize what they are doing and are horrified to discover that they do these things.
 - a. Ask client to describe how he has tried to control his spouse, and tactfully inquire how he would react to the same methods.
 - b. Discuss the expectations, opinions, and attitudes the client has toward the spouse. Bring out the origin of unrealistic preconceptions and teach the client how to check them against reality.
 - c. If a parent used these methods, then discuss the client's feeling toward this parent and the effect of these methods on him. Bring out the possibility that the client may have picked up this way of acting because he saw it worked so well for his parent.
 - d. Graphically describe the hidden kind of nagging and its effect.
 - e. Have you seen or used other ways of

getting the client to recognize that he nags, complains, or acts self-righteous?

4. Help the client find other ways of gaining the satisfactions that he wants.
 - a. Discuss in specific detail exactly what the client does want.
 - b. Watch for conflicts in client's desires and show client how to deal with them on the conscious level.
 - c. Help client modify unrealistic demands.
 - d. By careful questioning as to the effect of specific actions let the client realize for himself that he's not accomplishing what he wants by nagging, complaining, or acting self-righteous.
 - e. Help client to work out the best ways to gain what he wants. Encourage experimenting and careful observations.
 - f. Help client develop respect for people and the differences between them and to see his spouse's ways as merely different, not inferior.
 - g. What other means have you found to help the client gain the satisfactions he needs?

(Abstracts of remarks before the seminar in counseling at the AIFR, March 29, 1955.) ●

Research Notes

IMPROVED TEST for pregnancy, utilizing the common American toad, can be completed in four hours or less and has given virtually 100% accuracy in some 2,000 cases, according to Edward H. G. Hon and John M. Morris of the Yale University School of Medicine.

WHEN PARENTS do well on an English Usage Test, their 4th- to 6th-grade children also tend to do well, and vice versa, as might be expected. But children of similar intelligence scored similarly

on the test regardless of their father's occupations, according to a study made in the Public Schools of Anderson, Indiana. Children who had more verbal contact with their parents tended to do better than those who had less. (*Journal of Educational Research*, November, 1953.)

RELATIONSHIPS between a person's feeling about his body and other personality aspects were studied by Secord and Joueard at Emory University in Georgia. They found that people who lacked interest in their bodies and tended to have feelings of disgust about their bodies felt the same way about themselves as persons. They also had a great deal of anxiety about pain, injury, and disease, and strong feelings of insecurity. (*Journal of Consulting Psychology*, May, 1953.)

PREMATURE CHILDREN were studied over a long period of time in Sweden. Premature babies died more frequently than full-term babies. If they survive more than 3 years, prematures seem to have more brain injury disorders than other children, but no greater incidence of other disabling diseases. Non-prematures tend to be taller, and weigh more at age 20. But prematures seem to make just as good soldiers as non-prematures and to adapt just as well to social situations and their communities.

TWO GROUPS of school age girls, one inhibited, overcontrolled and the other impulsive, uncontrolled, were compared. There were many areas of similarity both in symptoms and in developmental history. But the impulsive group showed mostly acting out symptoms while the inhibited group showed withdrawal symptoms. The inhibited girls usually had parents who were also overcontrolled. The parents of the impulsive girls differed widely among themselves,

but were predominantly impulsive. (*Smith College Studies in Social Work*, November, 1953.)

IRVING HAAS conducted an interesting study on whether or not mothers could recognize resemblance to themselves in their daughters. Mothers of three groups of girls were studied: non-disturbed, emotionally disturbed, and allergic. Inability of mothers to see themselves in their daughters was associated with physical and emotional disturbance in their daughters, and with interpersonal conflicts between mother and daughter. Mothers who could recognise their own traits in their daughters tended to be psycho-sexually mature and to have had a positive relationship with their own mothers. (*Psychiatry*, April, 1953.)

AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY the effect of the American habit of discouraging emotional expression upon adolescent socialization was studied. Results showed that teen-age socialization processes show a great deal of instability in absorption of our cultural pattern, both in content and organization. They also show that teen-agers are highly confused about sex roles of men and women. (*Journal of Social Psychology*, February, 1953.)

SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL LIVES of 64 members of a community of retired older people were studied in Florida. As a group, they participated most frequently in solitary recreational activities. Next in order were group, then spectator, and finally audience activities. The people who were most social, with many close friends in the group, also scored highest in recreational activities. Men who had the highest happiness scores took part in group activities nine times as often as those who had the lowest scores in happiness. (*American Journal of Sociology*, 59, 1954.)

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL DISORDER: a sociological approach, edited by Arnold M. Rose. Pp. 626, price \$6.50 from W. W. Norton & Co., 101 Fifth ave., New York 3, N. Y., 1955.

For a generation mental hygiene was dominated by psychoanalytically oriented psychiatrists. Now the pendulum is swinging back to the physiological side, but also to the sociological, as evidenced by this book in which 46 writers publish 38 papers (mostly reprinted from technical journals). It concludes with a discussion of "Social values, the mental health movement, and mental health" by John R. Seeley of Philadelphia Community Surveys, who describes "the mountainous lack of knowledge on the whole subject," in spite of which the "mental health" movement has grown in ways which resemble those of a church and which, he says, actually proceeds to supplant the Christian church in many respects. "To say these things is by no means to attack or make fun of the mental health movement—quite the contrary. What is being said, in effect, is that of necessity it has the form and flavor of a church: organization, a message or mission, a set of central values, committed servants—lay and professional—activities, orthodoxies and heresies, celebrations and observances, excommunications at need, and the felt power in moral matters to bind and loose." The book was prepared for a committee of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, and is extremely profitable reading, particularly if the reader is well enough informed to balance its point of view with those of psychology and physiology.

THE FAMILY AS PROCESS AND INSTITUTION, by Clifford Kirkpatrick. Pp. 651, price \$6 from the Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th st., New York 10, N.Y., 1955.

Basic college text by the professor of sociology at the University of Indiana. Apart from this primary use, it will also be a mine of up-to-date and carefully handled information, and a source of referral to most of the valuable studies of the subject in recent years.

•

WHAT IS HYPNOSIS?, by Andrew Salter. Pp. 88, price \$2.50 from Farrar, Straus & Co., 101 Fifth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1955.

These "studies in conditioning including three techniques of autohypnosis" were first published in 1944, and are now revised and enlarged. All hypnosis is essentially conditioning, Mr. Salter holds; indeed he considers that all psychotherapy is essentially conditioning. He himself is a successful practitioner, in New York City, of both hypnosis and psychotherapy, and he offers evidence in this little volume for the benefit of those professionally interested. The more education a person has, the more easily he is hypnotized, says Mr. Salter; and contrary to a widespread assertion, he thinks that a hypnotized subject can be forced to perform immoral or criminal acts. At least one adult out of every five can be taught autohypnosis, which he finds particularly useful in helping people to overcome bad habits (nail-biting, stuttering, smoking, sleeplessness), and in building up their "work urge" in themselves.

•

IN SEARCH OF SERENITY, by R. V. C. Bodley. Pp. 176 (no index), price \$3

from Little, Brown & Co., 34 Beacon st., Boston 6, Mass., 1955.

A former British army officer tells how to deal with the various kinds of worries that bedevil mankind today. Not very original, the book is yet helpful and interesting.

•
RECREATION LEADER'S HANDBOOK, by Richard Kraus. Pp. 299, price \$4.75 from McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42d st., New York 35, N. Y., 1955.

Comprehensive, well-illustrated guide to group recreational activities for all ages, including games, folk and square dancing, community singing, informal dramatics; would be useful to any large family, especially where parents like to encourage children from other families to come to their home. Professor Kraus is at Teachers College, Columbia University.

•
RHYTHMETER, by Gilbert Lee Tilbrook. Pp. 60, price \$3.95 from The Rhythmeter Co., P. O. Box 33, Virginia Beach, Va.

This is a small, attractively printed booklet and calculator for persons who want to know the fertile and sterile periods in a woman's life. The producer, a graduate engineer, claims full endorsement by scientific and religious authorities including those of the Roman Catholic church. There are forms for charting the individual menstrual cycle, and a gestation calendar.

•
MANNERS MADE EASY, by Mary Beery. Pp. 333, price \$3.50 from McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42d st., New York 36, N. Y., 1954.

Revised edition of a popular book published five years ago. The author, a former high school teacher, now has a radio program and newspaper column on

etiquette for teen-agers.

•
YOUR FAMILY'S SECURITY, by Jacob Spiro. Pp. 126 (no index), price \$2.95 from Greenberg, 201 E. 57th st., New York 22, N. Y., 1954.

Simple and practical discussion of almost everything important to the security of the home, financially; expenditures, savings, taxes, investments, insurance, real estate, wills, and the like. Mr. Spiro is a New York lawyer with 35 years experience in counseling men and women on these vital subjects.

•
SOCIAL WORK IN PRACTICE IN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, by Helen D. Green. Pp. 250, price \$4 from William Morrow, 425 Fourth ave., New York 16, N. Y., 1955.

Discussion, from the school of social work of the University of Pittsburgh, of the ways in which "social inter-group work" can be used successfully. It will be of interest mainly to those who are concerned with the philosophy and theory of social work.

•
INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WELFARE, by Walter A. Friedlander. Pp. 683, price \$9 from Prentice-Hall, 70 Fifth ave., New York 11, N. Y., 1955.

Comprehensive college textbook, at a price which seems high even for textbooks. The author is on the faculty of the University of California at Berkeley.

•
ALL CHILDREN WANT TO LEARN, by Lorene K. Fox, Peggy Brogan, and Annie Louise Butler. Pp. 224, price \$3.50 from Rinehart & Co., 232 Madison ave., New York 16, N. Y., 1955.

This book gets off to a bad start with the first sentence: "In the days when it was customary for each family to have 12 to 16 children . . .". Just when were

those days, please? Publishers ought to have an editor who will cut out absurdities. But the book goes on to redeem itself by detailed and helpful instructions to parents about how to enrich the daily lives of their offspring with useful and enjoyable activities. It would make an excellent gift for any young parents.

•

WORKBOOK IN INTRODUCTORY SOCIOLOGY, by John H. Burma and W. Marshon DePoister. Pp. 196, paper covers, no index, from Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1955.

Keyed to a dozen standard texts, this volume emphasizes the need of teaching the student to do some thinking for himself. Marriage and the family get only eight pages.

•

TEACHING OUTLINES FOR MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES, by Sylvia Krejci. Pp. 47 (large), paper covers, no index, price \$1.25 from the Clara Elizabeth Fund for Maternal Health, 302 W. Second ave., Flint, Mich., 1955.

This organization, under the direction of David B. Treat, has been extremely successful in helping mothers to prepare for normal childbirth. Physicians, nurses, and teachers will find in this booklet a complete outline of the procedures and material used.

•

THE MARGARET SANGER STORY, by Lawrence Lader. Pp. 352 (no index), price \$4 from Doubleday & Co., Garden City, L.I., N.Y., 1955.

This panegyric does not do justice to a remarkable woman. Readers may easily get the impression that it is written with one eye on the possibilities of a motion picture scenario; and in fact some pages sound much like a Hollywood fan magazine. Mr. Lader (a magazine writer) is very frank in some cases, evasive in others

—for example the year (1883) of Mrs. Sanger's birth is never revealed. It will be hard for anyone to suspect, from these pages, that his heroine ever made a mistake of any kind, even when "she was soaring, unchained, into some untouched sphere." Future writers will have to draw a more objective picture of Mrs. Sanger herself, and of other pioneers in the birth control movement who are here given scant recognition. But the book, based on access to primary sources and on "hundreds" of hours of interviews with Margaret Sanger over a period of two years," is easy and fascinating reading.

•

A HISTORY OF COURTING, by E. S. Turner. Pp. 290, price \$3.75 from E. P. Dutton & Co., 300 Fourth ave., New York 10, N.Y., 1955.

One chapter is enough to cover the centuries "from the cave-man to Ovid"; then Mr. Turner gets into periods about which information is more plentiful. No one has dealt with this subject, of perennial public interest, more fully or more readably. It is inevitable that a writer in this field will deal with exceptional cases which find their way into history or contemporary practice. But Mr. Turner has done a good job and will certainly be repaid by sales-popularity.

•

THE DAWN OF PERSONALITY, by Emile Cailliet. Pp. 232 (no index), price \$3 from Bobbs-Merrill Co., 724 N. Meridian st., Indianapolis 7, Ind., 1955.

Seeking answers to his questions concerning man's individuality and destiny, Prof. Cailliet found his clue in the work of the 17th century thinker, Blaise Pascal, and he undertakes in this book to restate Pascal's views and bring them up to date. The author is a Frenchman who has been an American citizen since 1937 and is now teaching at Princeton University.

DON'T LET ANY YOUNG MAN

go into the Armed Services or industry, without preparation to meet new attitudes toward sex, lax standards of personal ethics, and possibilities of exploitation that he is certain to encounter. The Institute's pamphlet No. 23,

BUILDING SEX INTO YOUR LIFE

was prepared particularly to help these young men (and it is equally valuable for young women!) Chaplains ordered it by the thousand, during the last war. It is required reading in many high schools. Dr. S. R. Laycock, head of the department of psychology at the University of Saskatchewan and former president of the Canadian Federation of Home and School says:

"I wish that a copy of Popenoe's **Building Sex Into Your Life** could be placed in the hands of **every** young man of sixteen years of age and over. It would save many from inadequate conceptions of love and marriage—conceptions which lead them to disaster. Those who object to the straight-forwardness of this pamphlet should consider the kind of sex information now received—information that is usually mis-information but at best shrouded in wrong attitudes towards love and marriage."

If you know a young man who is going into the service, give him a copy of this pamphlet. If you are associated with any boys' club, any class or society of young men, see that each one has a copy. It will help them to understand themselves and to understand others.

The price is only 25c per copy;
\$2.50 per dozen, or \$15 per 100.



Write for complete catalog of publications, and send orders to

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS

5287 Sunset Blvd.

Los Angeles 27, Calif.

**THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF FAMILY RELATIONS**
5287 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles 27, Calif.

(Return Postage Guaranteed)

Sec. 34.66 P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Los Angeles, Calif.
Permit No. 12538

The Library
San Francisco Theological Seminary
San Anselmo, Calif.

The Institute publishes more than a hundred books and pamphlets dealing with every phase of marriage and family life. Here are two popular ones:

1. PREPARING FOR MARRIAGE —

The Institute's widely known "Premarital Conference" pamphlet, dealing with sexual adjustment in marriage. It has proved to be just as valuable to many persons already married, as to those looking forward to marriage. Sold at \$15 per hundred or \$2.50 per dozen; single copy.....**25c**

23. BUILDING SEX INTO YOUR LIFE —

A Pamphlet intended for young men going into the army or industry; equally valuable for those in senior high school or college; but no less valuable to their sisters, parents, and educators. A simple statement of sexual ethics, constructive and soundly scientific. Sold at \$15 per hundred or \$2.50 per dozen; single copy **25c**

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS

The American Institute of Family Relations is the first organized attempt in the United States to bring all the resources of modern science to bear on the promotion of successful marriage. It was incorporated in 1930 as a non-profit undertaking, and all its services are available to the public at a minimum cost.

Through lectures, conferences, and discussion groups, the Institute carries on an active and continuous educational program. A circulating library provides the public with recent and important books. A correspondence course in the principles, techniques, and materials of counseling, makes the experience of the Institute available to those at a distance, who are called upon to lead, advise, or instruct others in dealing with their personal and family problems.

Write for Full List of Publications to

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS
5287 SUNSET BOULEVARD -- LOS ANGELES 27, CALIFORNIA